



32nd Annual Encampment

GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC
Indiana Department

RICHMOND

"The Panic Proof City"

OFFICIAL PROGRAM
and
SOUVENIR

1911

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS:
The Woman's Relief Corps
The Ladies of the G.A.R.
Indiana Division S. of V.
Ladies' Auxiliary S. of V.

Official Program

OF

The Thirty-second Annual Encampment of the Indiana Department Grand Army of the Republic



AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS THAT WILL MEET SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE GRAND ARMY

The Woman's Relief Corps

The Ladies of the Grand Army

Indiana Division, Sons of Veterans

Ladies' Auxiliary, Sons of Veterans



Richmond, Indiana, May 17, 18, 19, 1911



COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY DEMAS S. GOE, SECRETARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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THE 1911 ENCAMPMENT



IT SEEMS peculiarly fitting that the 1911 Encampment of the Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic, which falls on the semi-centennial anniversary of the beginning of the civil war, should be held in Wayne County, the birthplace of Morton. No story of the part that Indiana played in the great conflict can be accurately told unless there be woven therein the story of the great achievements of Indiana's war governor. Richmond esteems it a great honor to entertain the Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and its various auxiliary bodies, and in paying homage to these guests it also is paying tribute to the memory of the most illustrious of Wayne County's sons, Oliver Perry Morton.

The Executive Committee of the Encampment, composed of representatives from Sol Meredith Post, G. A. R., W. P. Benton Camp, Sons of Veterans, the Richmond Commercial Club and the Young Men's Business Club desires to give full credit for the success that may be attained in entertaining the patriotic organizations of the state to the various working committees who performed their labors faithfully and well; to the business men, manufacturers and factory employes who so generously contributed of their means to finance the project; to the newspapers of Richmond for their hearty support; to the ladies of the three local auxiliary organizations, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans for their continuous assistance to the committee, and to the citizens of Richmond in general for the response that has been given to every need.

RICHMOND



S. E. SWAYNE

President Richmond Commercial Club

Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well-kept yards, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has 3 national banks, 2 trust companies, and 4 building associations with combined resources of over \$8,000,000. Number of factories, 125; capital invested \$7,000,000, with an annual output of \$27,000,000, and a pay-

roll of \$3,700,000. The total pay-roll for the city amounts to approximately \$6,300,000 annually.

WITH a population of 23,000, Richmond is the eighth city in Indiana. From the viewpoint of per capita wealth, based on assessed valuations in Indiana cities, it stands first. Richmond often is referred to as a city that has never enjoyed a boom. True. And it never has, in consequence, suffered from reaction. "Panic-Proof City," a Richmond slogan, tells the story briefly but truthfully.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. Primarily a manufacturing city, it is also the jobbing center of Eastern Indiana and enjoys the retail trade of the populous community for miles around.

There are five railroad companies radiating in eight different directions from the city. Incoming freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard facilities per day, 1,700 cars. Number of passenger trains daily, 89. Number of freight trains daily, 77. The annual post-office receipts amount to \$80,000. Total assessed valuation of the city, \$15,000,000.

Richmond has two inter-urban railways. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 12,000. Richmond is the greatest hardware jobbing center in the state and only second in general jobbing interests. It has a piano factory producing a high grade piano every 15 minutes. It is the leader in the manufacture of traction engines, and produces more threshing machines, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain



F. L. TORRENCE

President Young Men's Business Club

drills and burial caskets than any other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres; has a court house costing \$500,000; 10 public school buildings and has the finest and most complete high school in the state; 3 parochial schools; Earlham College and the Indiana Business College; five splendid fire companies in fine hose houses; Glen Miller Park, the largest and most beautiful park in Indiana, the home of Richmond's annual chautauqua; seven hotels; municipal electric light plant, under successful operation and a private electric light plant, insuring competition; the oldest public library in the state, except one, and the second largest, 40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing water, unsurpassed; 65 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25 miles of cement curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement walks, and many miles of brick walks. Thirty churches, including the Reid Memorial, built at a cost of \$250,000; Reid Memorial Hospital, one of the most modern in the

state; Y. M. C. A. building, erected at a cost of \$100,000, one of the finest in the state. The amusement center of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio.

No city the size of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibit. The Richmond Fall Festival held each October is unique, no other city holds a similar affair. It is given in the interest of the city and financed by the business men.

Richmond's Commercial Club, of which Mr. S. E. Swayne is President, and the Young Men's Business Club, of which Prof. F. L. Torrence is President, are active at all times in behalf of the city. Each has its field of special endeavor, and while working entirely independent of one another, the closest relations exist. Members of both organizations were active in the work of preparing for and financing the present encampment.





VIEW IN GLEN MILLER PARK

GENERAL INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS HOTEL—The heads of all organizations will be quartered at the Westcott Hotel, on the North-east corner of Main and Tenth Streets.

REGISTRATION ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—This will be located at the Leeds room, 824 Main Street, where all delegations and visitors will register and be assigned to quarters. This room will also be used as general headquarters for the Executive Committee and as a Rest Room and meeting place.

INFORMATION BOOTHS will be established at the Pennsylvania Station and several other places in the city for the convenience of visitors in making inquiries.

REST ROOMS—The G. A. R. Post room, located at the end of the north corridor on the ground floor of the court house, will be open at all hours for the accommodation of any who may wish to use it as a rest room. The Leeds room, at 824 Main Street, will also be used for this purpose.

DELEGATE BADGES—Badges for regularly accredited delegates will be placed in the hands of the officers of each organization on their arrival in the city.

SOUVENIR BADGES—A limited number of souvenir badges patterned after the official badge, will be placed on sale for the benefit of those who are not delegates.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM—A souvenir program will be furnished each officer and delegate of each State organization free, and a limited number will be placed on sale at a nominal price to accommodate those who wish to remember their friends at home.

CAMP FIRES—The Camp Fires will be held Thursday evening, at the Coliseum, on North Seventh Street, just north of Main; and at the Gennett Theatre, on North Eighth and A Streets. The principal numbers on the program will be given at both places.

MEETING PLACES—Sessions of the different organizations will be held at the following places:

Department of Indiana, G. A. R., at the Coliseum, on North Seventh Street, just north of Main.

Indiana Women's Relief Corps, at the Gennett Theatre, on the south-east corner of North Eighth and A Streets.

Indiana Ladies of the G. A. R., at the New High School Auditorium, at the corner of North Ninth and B Streets.

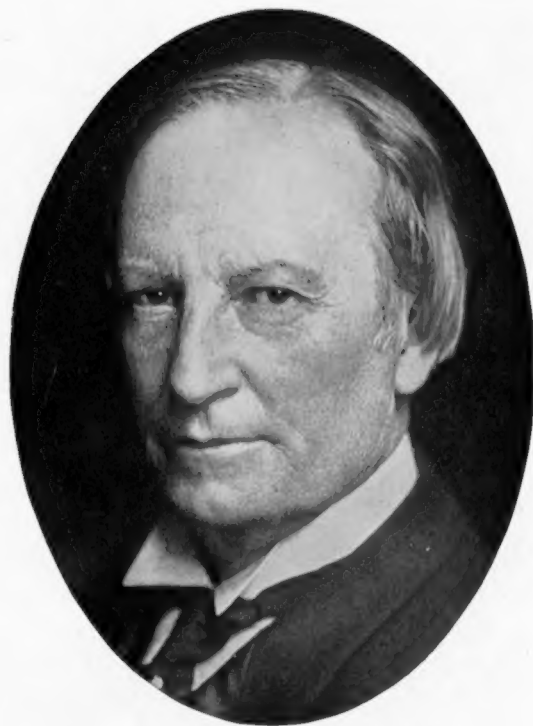
Indiana Division, Sons of Veterans, in the Circuit Court room, on the third floor of the court house.

Indiana Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans, in the Superior Court room, on the third floor of the court house.



A. P. ASBURY

Commander Indiana Department, G. A. R.



JUDGE DANIEL W. COMSTOCK

Commander of Sol Meredith Post, G.A.R., Richmond

OFFICERS OF THE STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

INDIANA DEPARTMENT, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department Commander—A. P. ASBURY, Post No. 564, Farmersburg.

Senior Vice-Department Commander—OSCAR RANKIN, Post No. 1, Terre Haute.

Junior Vice-Department Commander—NELSON J. BOZARTH, Post No. 106, Valparaiso.

Department Chaplain—J. A. WARD, Post No. 518, Hymera.

Medical Director—G. W. WASHBURN, Post No. 3, Lafayette.

Council of Administration—A. O. SOMERS, Post No. 30, Kokomo; C. C. SCHREEDER, Post No. 27, Evansville; W. W. DAUGHERTY, Post No. 17, Indianapolis; J. E. LOUGHERY, Post No. 51, Monticello; J. E. BICKLE, Post No. 592, Terre Haute.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster General—JOHN R. FESLER, Post No. 281, Indianapolis.

Department Inspector—JOHN F. HAMMELL, Post No. 26, Madison.

Judge Advocate—BENJAMIN W. SKELTON, Post No. 271, Ft. Wayne.

Chief Mustering Officer—M. M. JUSTIS, Post No. 33, Bluffton.

Patriotic Instructor—JOHN D. ALEXANDER, Post No. 247, Bedford.

Chief-of-Staff—FRANK C. CRAWFORD, Post No. 592, Terre Haute.

Color and Banner Bearer—CHARLES W. WHEAT, Post No. 209, Indianapolis.

Chief Bugler—J. W. CLEMSON, Post No. 7, Crawfordsville.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA

President—ALTA M. BORAM, South Bend.

Senior Vice-President—MAGGIE GORDEN, Indianapolis.

Junior Vice-President—MARY E. STEWART, Bloomington.

Secretary—MARIE B. KELLER, South Bend.

Treasurer—MINNIE L. BROWN, Wabash.

Chaplain—JANE COWAN, Terre Haute.

Counselor—SARAH C. WHITE, Rockville.

Inspector—ESTELLA HUFFMAN, Hartford City.

I. and I. Officer—DORA ORAM, Warsaw.

Patriotic Instructor—EDNA E. PAULEY, Indianapolis.

Press Correspondent—MARGARET ARMSTRONG, Huntingburg.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA

Department President—ELVIRA A. CASSELL, West Point.

Department Senior Vice—ELIZABETH EASTLACK, Crawfordsville.

Department Junior Vice—LAURA COLLIVER, Terre Haute.

Department Treasurer—ADDIE THOMAS, Indianapolis.

Department Chaplain—MARY C. FITTS, Washington.

Department Councilor—PEARL WRIGHT, Logansport.

Department Secretary—EUDORA C. FOUTS, West Point.

Department Inspector—C. GRAVES, Lafayette.

Department Librarian—ELLA LOOP, Galveston.

Patriotic Instructor—MARY CLEVINGER, Logansport.

Council of Administration—GRACE PADGITT, Rensselaer; IVY WAGNER, Washington; GRACE R. CARNAHAN, Oxford.

INDIANA DIVISION, SONS OF VETERANS

Commander—JOSEPH SEGO, Valparaiso.

Senior Vice—SCHUYLER C. TIPTON, South Bend.

Junior Vice—BERT HINES, Shelbyville.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. J. BOSWORTH, Winchester.

Division Council—T. W. ALLEN, Indianapolis; FRANK S. HELMS, Elwood; M. E. HURST, Elwood.

Councilor—A. W. A. LUCKEY, Indianapolis.

Chaplain—J. B. DILLMAN, Bloomington.

Inspector—MATTHEW BROWN, Valparaiso.

Patriotic Instructor—LEGRAND T. MEYER, Hammond.

Chief Aide—M. B. ROCKWELL, Valparaiso.

Personal Aide—GEO. F. OGDEN, Wabash.

Organizer—R. J. BOSWORTH, Winchester.

INDIANA DIVISION, LADIES' AUXILIARY, SONS OF VETERANS

President—MRS. CORA E. McDANIEL, Valparaiso.

Vice-President—MRS. HATTIE DUCOMB, South Bend.

Division Council—MRS. JULIA THOMAS, Terre Haute; MRS. MAGGIE HORNER, Valparaiso; AND MISS HARNEY, Shelbyville.



DR. ALTA BORAM
*President Woman's Relief Corps
of Indiana*



MRS. ELVIRA CASSEL
*President Ladies of the G. A. R.
of Indiana*



COL. JOSEPH SEGO
*Commander Indiana Division,
Sons of Veterans*



MRS. CORA MCDANIEL
*President Ladies' Auxiliary, Sons
of Veterans, of Indiana*



MRS. ANNA MCMINN
*President of Woman's Relief Corps
of Richmond*



MRS. ELLA C. HOWE
*President Garfield Circle, Ladies of
the G. A. R., of Richmond*



GEORGE MATTHEWS
*Commander of W. P. Benton Camp,
Sons of Veterans*



MRS. CORA MORGAN
*President of Ladies' Auxiliary of Sons
of Veterans of Richmond*

Treasurer—MRS. IRETTA JONES, Valparaiso.
Chaplain—MRS. IDA GOODRICH, Shelbyville.
Inspector—MRS. LIZZIE PERRY, Terre Haute.
Installing Officer—MISS MAUDE MARTIN, Richmond.
Patriotic Instructor—MRS. R. J. BOSWELL, Winchester.

Secretary—LYDIA BORNHOLT, Valparaiso.
Chief-of-Staff—MRS. G. W. KRIETENSTEIN, Terre Haute.
Press Correspondent—MISS ADDIE WALLACE, Indianapolis.
Judge Advocate—H. B. ALBERY, Valparaiso.

THE RICHMOND ORGANIZATIONS

SOL MEREDITH POST, G. A. R.

Commander—JUDGE DANIEL W. COMSTOCK
Senior Vice-Commander—FRED BARTEL
Junior Vice-Commander—JAMES H. VANZANT
Adjutant—JOHN A. MARKLEY
Quartermaster—ALLEN W. GRAVE
Chaplain—W. K. YOUNG
Officer of the Day—M. L. GROASE
Officer of the Guard—ELIJAH LAWTON
Trustees—JOHN F. DAVENPORT, BENJAMIN B. DUKE, JOHN A. MARKLEY.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

President—ANNA McMINN
Senior Vice-President—ANTOINETTE WILSON
Junior Vice-President—DELLA COGGESHALL.
Secretary—LESSIE ARNOLD
Treasurer—PAULINE JONES
Patriotic Instructor—SADIE CHRISMAN
Press Correspondent—ADA WARFEL

GARFIELD CIRCLE, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

President—ELLA C. HOWE
Senior Vice-President—CATHERINE WATTERS
Junior Vice-President—MARY MAJORS
Chaplain—MARTHA LAMM
Treasurer—MARY YOUNG
Secretary—ESTELLA EADLER
Conductor—MARY MODLIN
Assistant Conductor—MARY MOORE
Guard—AGNES NORTHRUP

Assistant Guard—MARY PEER
Patriotic Instructor—EMMA SNYDER
Pianist—LAURA NICHOLSON

WILLIAM P. BENTON CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS

Commander—GEORGE MATTHEWS
Senior Vice-Commander—M. H. HARLAN
Junior Vice-Commander—R. E. PIERCE
Secretary-Treasurer—CAREY R. TINGLE
Patriotic Instructor—HARRY STILLINGER
Chaplain—L. A. HANDLEY
Guide—GEORGE C. HARLAN
Color Bearer—ALEXANDER MARTIN
Guard—C. F. TOWLE
Camp Council—W. H. HANSCHKE, IRA C. GROSS, WALDO CORYELL

LADIES' AUXILIARY, SONS OF VETERANS

President—CORA MORGAN
Vice-President—THERESA BARBER
Treasurer—FLORA HARLAN
Secretary—ADELLA PHENIS
Trustees—LILLIE CORYELL, MATTIE PRICE, MARGUERITE MILLER
Chaplain—SARAH PETRY
Patriotic Instructor—WINIFRED CLARK
Past President—LILLIE CORYELL
Guide—MAUDE KING
Assistant Guide—SUSIE MARTIN
Color Guards—MAUDE MILLER, MAY BALL
Inside Guard—ELLA HILL
Outside Guard—HANNAH MATHEWS
Judge Advocate—OSIA CORYELL

LOCAL COMMITTEES IN CHARGE OF ENCAMPMENT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LAWRENCE A. HANDLEY, *Chairman*

DEMAS S. COE, *Secretary*

Representing Sol Meredith Post, G. A. R.

JUDGE DANIEL W. COMSTOCK J. FRANK DAVENPORT WILLIAM K. YOUNG

Representing W. P. Benton Camp, Sons of Veterans

WILLIAM HANSCHKE CHARLES W. JORDAN GEORGE MATTHEWS

Representing Richmond Commercial Club

GEORGE R. DILKS CHARLES D. SLIFER JOHN ZWISSLER

Representing Young Men's Business Club

WILL W. RELLER LAWRENCE A. HANDLEY DEMAS S. COE

THE WORKING COMMITTEES

Finance

ED. H. HARRIS
WILLIAM SEEKER
H. J. HANES
EVERETT LEMON
FRANK TAYLOR
JOHN MARKLEY

Amusements

OMAR G. MURRAY
WICKHAM CORWIN
OSA CORYELL
I. B. ARNOLD

Press and Advertising

RAMSEY POUNDSTONE
ROY COMPTON
RAYMOND WEHRLEY
MICHAEL GRIFFIN

Hotels and Accommodations

J. A. SPEKENHIER
NOAH HUTTON
A. G. OGBORN
W. K. YOUNG

Program and Campfires

E. M. HAAS
W. H. HANSCHKE
JUDGE HENRY C. FOX
F. L. TORRENCE

Public Order

I. A. GORMON
ALBERT HANDLEY
JOHN C. DARNELL
FREDERICK BARTEL

Information Bureau

CHARLES W. JORDAN
W. J. ROBBINS
ALBERT MOREL
ALLEN GRAVES

Music

FRANK I. BRAFFETT
LEE B. NUSBAUM
HARRY STILLINGER
JOSEPH L. SMITH

Illumination

F. E. SHORNSTEIN
CHARLES DAVIS
CHARLES MARLATT

Decorations

ELMER E. EGGEMEYER
LEWIS E. ILIFF
WILL M. BAILEY
BENJAMIN DUKE

Parade

CAPT. PAUL COMSTOCK
DR. F. S. ANDERSON
LAFAYETTE LARSH
A. F. IRETON

Invitation and Reception

JOHN L. RUPE
REV. THOMAS J. GRAHAM
COL. W. J. ROBIE
MAYOR ZIMMERMAN

Regimental Reunions

ALONZO MARSHALL
JOHN L. RUPE
ISAAC DOUGAN
LEDGER P. WINE

Badges and Souvenirs

WILL W. RELLER
JOHN H. NICHOLSON
GEORGE MATTHEWS
REESE MARLATT

Halls and Privileges

JOHN F. DAVENPORT
CLEM A. GAAR
CHARLES FELTMAN
J. M. RANKS

Transportation

CHARLES A. BLAIR
C. W. ELMER
A. GORDON
JOSEPH P. ILIFF



LAWRENCE A. HANDLEY
Chairman of Executive Committee



ED. H. HARRIS
Chairman of Finance Committee



DEMAS S. COE
Secretary of Executive Committee



J. FRANK DAVENPORT
Chairman of Committee on Halls



ALONZO MARSHALL
Chairman of Reunions Committee



LAFAYETTE LARSEN
*Grand Marshal of the Parade of
War Veterans*



WILLIAM K. YOUNG
Member of Executive Committee



Wednesday, May 17



MORNING

Arrival of Council of Administration and other officials of Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and opening of headquarters in the Westcott Hotel, Main and Tenth Streets. The chief officers of the W. R. C., the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans, and the Ladies' Auxiliary, Sons of Veterans, will also reach Richmond Wednesday morning and open headquarters at the Westcott.

Registration of Delegates of each of the organizations, at Leeds' Room, 824 Main Street,

AFTERNOON

Presentation of flag to Richmond High School by Indiana Department, Woman's Relief Corps. Exercises to take place at 2 o'clock, at the building, North Eighth and B Streets.

Meeting of the Council of Administration of the Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic, at the Westcott Hotel. Also sessions of the advisory boards of all auxiliary bodies.

EVENING

Reception in the Coliseum, North Seventh Street, near Main, in honor of the delegates representing the Grand Army and all auxiliary organizations. The public is cordially invited. Judge Daniel W. Comstock, commander of Sol Meredith Post, will preside.

The program:

Overture.....HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA
Delivering the Keys to the City..MAYOR W. W. ZIMMERMAN
Invocation.....DR. S. R. LYONS
MusicQUARTETTE
Address of Welcome, in behalf of Soldiers and
Sons of Veterans.....JUDGE D. W. COMSTOCK
Address of Welcome, in behalf of Citizens
HON. W. D. FOULKE
Address..JOHN E. GILMAN, Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R.
MusicSolo
Response to Welcome, for Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, by
MISS ADDIE WALLACE, Past National President.
Response to Welcome, for Sons of Veterans, by LEGRAND T.
MEYERS, Hammond, Indiana.
Response to Welcome, for Ladies of the Grand Army, by
MRS. ALICE KRAMER, Lafayette, Indiana.
Response to Welcome, for Woman's Relief Corps, by MRS.
DR. ALTA M. BORAM, President, South Bend, Indiana.
Response to Welcome, for Grand Army..COM. A. P. ASBURY
MusicQUARTETTE
Address..HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Governor of Indiana



J. A. SPEKENHIER

*Chairman Committee on Hotels and
Accommodations*



PAUL COMSTOCK

Chairman of the Parade Committee



FRED SCHORNSTEIN

Chairman of Illumination Committee



ELMER E. EGGEMEYER

Chairman of Decoration Committee

Thursday, May 18

MORNING

Opening of Department Encampment, G. A. R., in the Coliseum.

Opening sessions of the W. R. C., in the Gennett Theater; the Ladies of the G. A. R., in the High School Hall; the Sons of Veterans, in the Circuit Court Room in the Wayne County Court House; and the Ladies' Auxiliary, Sons of Veterans, in the Superior Court Room.

AFTERNOON

The thirty-second annual parade of the members of Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic. The Sons of Veterans will also participate, and in addition there will be several of Richmond uniformed societies in line. It is desired by the committee in charge that a special effort be made this year to have every visiting Grand Army member in line, as well as every member of the Sons of Veterans organization.

EVENING

Camp Fires will be held at 8 o'clock in the Coliseum and in the Gennett Theater. At both places programs of special interest will be given and several of the speakers will be heard at both the

Coliseum and Gennett. Participating in the exercises will be the following:

FRED E. BOLTON, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

THE HON. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, of Ohio, Soldier, and former United States Senator and Governor.

GENERAL WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio, Soldier and former Member of Congress.

HON. FRANK TILLY, of Terre Haute.

JUDGE JOSEPH LEFFLER, of Muncie.

REV. S. R. LYONS, of Richmond.

REV. J. EVERIST CATHELL, of Richmond.

GERTRUDE SEELY, of Ft. Wayne.

SARA HENDERSON, Recitationist.

LAURA BURR, of Anderson, Soloist.

ANNA M. FETTA, of Richmond, Reader.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

Children from the Knightstown Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

At Campfire at Coliseum, DEPT. COM. A. P. ASBURY will preside.

At the Gennett Theater, HON. JOHN L. RUPE will preside.

Friday, May 19

Friday will be devoted exclusively to the business sessions of the Grand Army and all auxiliary organizations. Most of the business will be completed before the noon adjournment and officers elected.

The Encampment Committee found it impossible to arrange for

any special entertainment for Friday owing to uncertainty of the time of adjournment of the conventions of the various bodies and because of the fact that most of the delegates will desire to leave for their homes during the afternoon.



WM. H. HANSCHÉ
Member of Executive Committee



CHARLES A. BLAIR
Chairman Committee on Transportation



GEORGE R. DILKS
Member of Executive Committee



FRANK I. BRAFFETT
Chairman of Committee on Music



DR. W. W. ZIMMERMAN
*Mayor of Richmond and Member of
Reception Committee*



JOHN ZWISSLER
Member of Executive Committee



I. A. GORMON
Chairman Committee on Public Order



W. RAMSEY POUNDSTONE
Chairman of Press Committee



HON. JOHN L. RUPE
Chairman of Committee on Reception



WILL W. RELLER
Chairman of Committee on Badges



CHARLES W. JORDAN
Member of Executive Committee



EDGAR M. HAAS
Chairman of Program Committee

WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA, DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

THE news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter fell unexpectedly upon Richmond citizens; but it did not find them undecided what to do. A public meeting was called on Monday, April 15, 1861, the day on which the news was received, to be held in the evening. The citizens met on the corner of Main and Marion (now 6th) Streets. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and composed of men of the different parties. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. T. McMullen. John A. Bridgland was chosen president of the meeting. William A. Bickle, Democratic candidate for Congress the year previous; Judge Wm. P. Benton, John Yaryan, John C. Whitridge, Mr. Bridgland and John H. Popp addressed the citizens.

The next day, Governor Morton's call for six regiments for three months was received, and Judge Benton opened an enlisting place at Justice Lyle's office, on South Pearl (now 5th) Street, near Main. He was the first to sign the enlistment paper. Before the next day closed, one full company (eighty-four men) was enrolled, and forty-five more men were obtained. On the morning of April 18th, about sunrise, the volunteers began to assemble, and marched to the depot, accompanied by many citizens. They were transported free to Indianapolis, being the first company to arrive after Morton's call.

The excitement during these two days was equally intense elsewhere. At Centerville and Cambridge City, parts of companies were enlisted. Volunteers came in from other townships. These volunteers left for Indianapolis the day on which those from Rich-

mond went. All from this county formed part of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, commanded by Wm. P. Benton, who was commissioned Colonel.

Volunteering continued in Richmond. Another company was in readiness at the depot on April 23. But the requisition upon the State was already full; and while at the depot, a dispatch was received directing this company to go into camp on the Fair ground, south of Richmond. The State decided to raise six regiments for one year, and this company was sworn into the State service. The Fair ground was established as a camp, and named "Camp Wayne," and preparations were made for organizing and instructing a regiment there. Companies from several counties came, and were mustered in as the Sixteenth Regiment. This regiment remained in camp until July 23d, when, having been transferred to the Federal service, it proceeded to the seat of war. It was with the first body of troops that marched through Baltimore after the assault on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in April.

On Thursday of that week (25th), the Sixth Indiana Infantry, returning from West Virginia, passed through Richmond. The citizens, apprised of its coming, prepared a breakfast as a welcome to the soldiers of their State. The next day the Eighth Regiment was banqueted in a similar manner.

The summer of 1861 was an exciting season. Meetings were frequently held throughout the county to secure volunteers. An infantry company was raised for the Nineteenth Regiment, by Wm.

W. Dudley; two for the Eighth (three year's term), by Alex J. Kenny at Richmond, and F. S. Wysong in the western part of the county; and several parts of companies for other regiments and cavalry. New regiments were raised in each congressional district; and in August, companies began to arrive at Camp Wayne for the formation of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. George Hoover of Richmond, and John Sim of Cambridge City, commanded companies from this county. This regiment remained in camp until October, when being complete, it left under the command of Col. Wm. Grose.

Preparations were immediately begun for the organization of another regiment. Rev. J. W. T. McMullen and Rev. Frank A. Hardin were commissioned, and proceeded to raise recruits for this regiment, which became the Fifty-seventh. John S. McGraw and John Hunt of Richmond, Joseph F. Stidham of Centerville, and Cyrus W. Burket of Hagerstown, commanded companies raised in this county. Cold weather coming on, the soldiers in camp prepared their quarters for winter. They remained until the 10th of December, when they were sent to the field.

Hardly had the war broken out before efforts began to be made for the assistance of soldiers' families, the relief of the sick and wounded, and for the sanitary needs of those in the field and hospitals. While the first volunteers were at the depot, Jesse P. Siddall made an address in which he recommended the appointment of a committee which should see that the families of the soldiers were well cared for. Lewis Burk, John A. Bridgland and the Rev. J. W. T. McMullen were appointed. A public meeting was held on the evening of April 19, in the Phillips Opera House. Committees were appointed to urge on the city council and the county commissioners the necessity of providing means for the relief of those who were in need. The council met in called session the next day, and heard the petition of the citizens' meeting. Resolutions were

adopted providing the needed assistance, and authorizing the mayor to advertise for contributions of provisions; authorizing money immediately needed to be drawn from the treasury; and ordering all city work except repairs to be suspended. W. E. Wilcox and Phil. F. Wiggins were appointed to ascertain the number of needy families. J. M. Paxson was appointed to solicit for provisions, wood, etc., among the farmers. Mayor Finley issued a call, and the back room of the Warner building became, for a while, the depository for the relief provisions. The county commissioners took proper action, and, during the following winter, seven hundred dollars were dispensed weekly, chiefly in the form of orders on the county. These orders were given to the persons needing assistance, and readily accepted by merchants and provision dealers.

On the 10th of April, 1862, a public meeting was held in the Phillips Opera House, at which was chosen a "sanitary committee" for Wayne Township. Lewis Burk, J. M. Paxson, John W. Grubbs, John M. Gaar, John Roberts, John P. Smith, Stephen R. Wiggins and Christopher C. Beeler composed this committee. Five hundred and twenty-two dollars were subscribed that evening. The committee issued an appeal for contributions, and requested other townships to co-operate. Several townships responded, sending money, clothing, and food for hospital use. Washington Township was among the first, and sent a large contribution. On the 28th of May, 1862, the sanitary committee published a report, showing that \$1,166.66 had been paid in, besides clothing and provisions. Fourteen packages had been shipped on the 25th of April to Nashville; thirty-three to Pittsburg Landing on the 25th of May; and eighteen furnished the State Sanitary Commission on the 12th of May.

The ladies of Richmond had previously formed a "Soldiers' Relief Circle," which, together with the sanitary committee, continued labors during the war. Several of the churches formed aid societies

among their respective memberships. The Social Circle of Union Chapel M. E. Church turned its attention to sanitary work, and grew into the largest aid society in the city. Persons not members of the congregation co-operated. Much of the money used by these organizations was raised by suppers and amateur concerts given by citizens. The comfort of the soldiers in Camp Wayne, especially of the sick, was constantly attended to by these organizations.

In the summer of 1862, calls were made for large numbers of troops. The Sixteenth Regiment returned from its one year's service May 23, and most of its members re-enlisted. Early in July, Wm. A. Bickle received a commission as commandant of Camp Wayne, with instructions to raise a regiment in the Fifth congressional district. He proceeded immediately to that work; and, as good inducements were offered, and the victories of the previous spring had an inspiring effect, volunteering was brisk. The county commissioners appropriated \$20,000 for bounties. The Nineteenth Battery was recruited in the western part of the county, by S. L. Gregg, W. P. Stackhouse, and others. It went into camp at Cambridge City until August 11, when it left for Indianapolis on the way to Kentucky. A large crowd bid it farewell at the Cambridge depot. A cavalry company was raised by John S. Lyle, Moses D. Leeson and W. C. Jeffries. On the 14th of August they reported to Colonel Bickle, and shortly afterward went to join the Fifth Cavalry Regiment at Indianapolis. In a short time, more companies than were necessary for one regiment were reported. One regiment, the Sixty-ninth, was organized, and the remaining companies went into camp as the nucleus of another regiment, numbered Eighty-fourth. John H. Finley of Richmond, and Joseph L. Marsh of Williamsburg, commanded companies in the Sixty-ninth, which were raised in this county; and Wm. A. Boyd, of Centerville, was captain of one in the Eighty-fourth.

In August of 1862, the Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith entered Kentucky, and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. Unparalleled activity was displayed by Indiana. Troops were hurried forward for the defense of the border. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was ordered to Indianapolis for arms. It left Camp Wayne on the 18th of August, and on the 30th took part in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., where the Union forces were compelled to face overwhelming numbers of the foe. This regiment suffered terribly in killed and wounded, and nearly five hundred were taken prisoners. These prisoners were paroled, and returned to Indianapolis. Meanwhile, the Eighty-fourth had been organized by Colonel Bickle, and though not full to maximum, it was sent to Cincinnati, where it was armed and equipped. It left camp September 10th, under Col. Nelson Trusler.

During the siege of Cincinnati, Richmond was alive with excitement. A public meeting was called by the mayor, to be held at Engine Hall, No. 2, on the 3d of September. But the crowd being so large the meeting adjourned to the Public Square, now occupied by the First Ward Public School. Judge James Perry presided, and Rev. J. H. Goode acted as secretary. It was decided to proceed immediately to the formation of military companies for drill. A company of Home Guards, popularly known as the "Silver Greys," because composed of men over the age for active service, had been previously organized, and was commanded by Daniel B. Crawford. Three other companies—one composed of Germans—were formed. By proclamation of the mayor, the places of business were closed at four o'clock p.m., and the citizens repaired to the several places of rendezvous for drill. The principal drill-ground was a vacant square, now occupied by the Friends' meeting-house and school-house, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, north of Main. This arrangement was continued for several weeks until the danger was

past. The broken ranks of the Sixty-ninth Regiment returned to Camp Wayne, where they remained until released from their parole and recruited, and on the 18th of November again left camp under the command of Col. Thomas W. Bennett.

The winter of 1862-63 was a severe one upon many families, whose support and providers were fighting for their country. The aid societies made frequent appeals to the citizens for assistance, and were thus enabled to alleviate much suffering. One morning in January, 1863, twenty-five wagons loaded with wood, and one with flour, meal, potatoes, etc., suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance on the streets of Richmond. They were from the farmers in the neighborhood of Middleborough, and were for the "aid and comfort" of soldiers' families. A band of musicians volunteered their services, and, hoisting the national flag, the donation was paraded through the streets, and then delivered where needed. On Saturday, February 14th, a delegation came from Boston Township, bringing more than sixty cords of wood, three thousand pounds of flour and meal, besides other provisions. A spirit of rivalry in this good work was soon developed, and the various neighborhoods in the vicinity of Richmond vied with each other in contributions of this character. On the 28th of February, the farmers residing along and near the National Road east from town, brought, in a large procession, ninety-two cords of wood, over two thousand pounds of flour, forty bushels of corn meal, six bushels of potatoes, etc. The procession filled Main Street for a distance of eight blocks. The following Monday, the rival procession of farmers residing along and near the National Road west of town came in. It has never been decided which of these contributions was the largest. Both parties claimed the palm.

The Middleborough farmers having started these generous outpourings, concluded to put a finishing touch to the work for this

season. So on the 28th of March, they came into town with a train of wagons nearly a mile long. Residents of Hillsborough (now Whitewater) joined their neighbors of Middleborough. The farmers along the Liberty Turnpike also brought in a contribution. A new feature attended this demonstration. Fresh beef and poultry were brought in, sold on the streets to citizens, and the proceeds given to the aid fund. One hundred and ninety-two dollars were thus realized. One hundred and twenty-eight cords of wood, over two thousand pounds of flour, and seventy-five bushels of meal, besides other provisions were contributed. The whole donation amounted in value to nearly thirteen hundred dollars. The citizens had prepared a reception. The procession was halted on Main Street. Hermon B. Payne made the welcoming speech, which was responded to by Elihu Cox of Middleborough, Israel Woodrull of Franklin Township, and others. The citizens invited the generous farmers to dinner, and the day was one of general rejoicing. The influence of these acts extended to other towns. Centerville, among others, received a large donation on the 19th of March.

This commendable practice was revived the following autumn. On the last day of October, the "Middleborough patriots" came into Richmond with sixty cords of wood and a large quantity of provisions. The value of this contribution was over five hundred dollars. Governor Morton was present by invitation, and addressed the farmers and citizens. Generals Benton and Mansfield followed in short speeches. The wood was delivered to the care of William Parry, the township trustee, who distributed it among the needy. On the following Monday and Tuesday, some fifty young men of Richmond formed a "Saw-buck Brigade," and sawed and split the wood for use.

Thanksgiving Day of that year was the occasion of another demonstration. One hundred cords of wood, and pyramids of flour,

meat, and other provisions were brought in by the farmers along the National Road, east of Richmond. The citizens prepared a dinner in Starr Hall, which was partaken of by the soldiers' families and the "wood-haulers."

The Relief Circle, of which Mrs. L. J. Seymour, Mrs. S. A. Wrigley and Mr. Martha Smith were officers, prepared large quantities of hospital supplies. The Union Chapel Aid Society was made an auxiliary by the State Sanitary Commission, and did an arduous labor. Mrs. Sarah A. Iliff, Mrs. Margaret J. Newton, Mrs. Sarah Hays, Mrs. Eliza Scott, Miss Beulah McPherson and Miss Jane Morrow were prominent workers. The great battles made demands upon the aid societies. Union Chapel Aid Society devoted several days, including a Sunday, after the battle of Stone River, to preparing bandages, etc., for the wounded.

In July, 1863, the rebel guerilla, John Morgan, crossed the Ohio river with his band, and commenced pillaging in southern Indiana. The day after the invasion, the mayor of Richmond issued a proclamation for the citizens to meet in the several wards to organize and drill. A ten o'clock Thursday night (July 9th), a dispatch came, calling for the militia and volunteers to report at Indianapolis immediately. The fire bells were rung, and the citizens assembled to prepare for their departure, which took place early next morning.

A battalion of militia had been organized in the county, and its companies immediately responded, and large numbers of citizens volunteered. Two companies left Richmond, commanded by John C. Davis and Daniel B. Crawford. Abington sent one company under Capt. Jonathan Jarrett; Bethel, one under A. V. Garrett; Centerville, one under J. C. Page; Cambridge City, one under G. T. Weast; Dublin, one under W. P. Goolman; East Germantown, one under P. S. Binkley. Three companies were sent to various points, and in a week were mustered out and returned home, the invaders

having been driven into Ohio, where they were captured.

A great combination effort to raise money for sanitary purposes was made in December, 1863, under the direction of the Sanitary Committee and Aid Societies, assisted by Chaplain J. H. Lozier, traveling agent for the State Sanitary Commission. The whole community, without distinction of party, joined in the labors. In Richmond, a supper was given on the evening of the 3d of December, an amateur concert the next evening, a dinner the day following and a tableaux exhibition in the evening. The following Monday (7th), began a Fair, which continued through that week. At Centerville, a dinner, a supper, and a concert were given on the 9th and 10th. At Cambridge City, a contribution of wood and provisions was brought in for the soldiers' families, and a liberal subscription taken for the sanitary fund. At Whitewater, a dinner and a supper were given. Meetings were held by the state agent in Dublin, Milton, Clay Township, Abington, Harrison Township, Hagers-town, Newport, Williamsburg, Economy, and Dalton Township. Subscriptions were raised in these places by the efforts of Rev. James Crawford, J. F. Nicholson, Captain Hale, R. Baldrige, J. M. Bohrer, A. H. Harris, Jesse Cates, B. Reynolds, and others. The net proceeds if Wayne Township were \$7,063.11; in Green, \$686.80 were raised; in Washington and Center Townships, nearly \$500 each. The other townships swelled the total to \$11,300. For this liberal contribution, Wayne County was honored with the prize banner presented by the state officers and Sanitary Commission.

A regiment from the Fifth Congressional District was called for, September 24, 1863. John F. Kibbey was appointed commandant of Camp Wayne.

A cavalry company was raised, and went into camp at the same place. Recruiting commenced; but it was March, 1864, before the regiment left camp. It was numbered One Hundred and Twenty-

fourth, and commanded by Col. James Burgess. James Commer, Jonathan J. Wright and John Messick of Richmond, and Caleb B. Jackson of Centerville, were captains of companies principally recruited in this county.

The drafts of 1862 and 1864 called forth considerable activity in encouraging volunteering. High bounties were offered. The larger part of these sums was contributed by the people. The county commissioners offered \$100 in four installments as additional bounty to volunteers. Few townships failed to fill their quotas; and in these the requisition was greatly reduced. During the war Wayne County and the townships expended for bounties, \$379,093.35; for relief of soldiers' families, \$184,350. Total, \$563,443.35.

In the spring of 1864, the governors of the Northern States offered the National Government large bodies of troops to take the places of the veteran forces guarding the rear, and hence allow them to go to the front. These new troops were to serve for one hundred days. A series of meetings was held in Richmond for the purpose of raising a company for this service. These meetings began on Tuesday, April 26th, and continued nine evenings. Large sums were subscribed for bounties. The city council met on the 28th and voted ten dollars to each volunteer. Ladies offered to take the places of clerks during their absence. By contributions and subscriptions nearly one thousand dollars were raised for the support of families during the one hundred days. By the 11th of May a company was enrolled, and left under the command of Capt. Wm. R. Mount.

Recruiting and enlisting as veterans were steadily going on during the year 1864. The attention to relief and sanitary matters was not neglected. Funds were raised by concerts and entertainments as in previous years. The approaching winter made it necessary again to provide for the needy. A meeting of citizens and

farmers was held, and it was decided to have a combined donation of wood. To encourage a spirit of emulation, a banner was promised to the largest delegation, and purses and Buffalo robes of various values to the four delegations. This demonstration took place December 23, 1864. The delegation coming by the National Road from the east, brought one hundred and eleven cords of wood, and took the first prize; that from the west by the National Road and Williamsburg Turnpike, seventy cords; that by the Liberty and Boston Turnpikes, thirty-three cords; and that by the Hillsborough and Newport Turnpikes, twenty-eight cords. One load from the east contained eighteen cords and twenty feet.

The news of the capture of rebel Richmond, Virginia, was received in loyal Richmond, Indiana, with much rejoicing. On the evening of April 3, 1865, speeches were made, cannon fired, and bonfires lighted. But when the news of Lee's surrender came, one week later, there was a grander outburst of joy. Main and other streets had the sidewalks covered with sheds and awnings. A movement being made to have them removed, their owners, by common consent, took them down, and, piling them at the street-crossings, burned them in the evening. Business was abandoned; residents of the country came in and joined in the demonstrations.

This joy was soon turned to sorrow. When the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Richmond, all business was suspended, stores and shops were closed, flags displayed at half mast, bells tolled, and doors of business places and of dwellings draped in mourning. Crowds appeared on the streets, and the deepest feeling was manifested. Men of all parties lamented as if it were a personal affliction. In the afternoon a large meeting assembled in Starr Hall. Speeches were made and expressive resolutions were adopted. Similar memorial meetings were held in several other towns in Wayne County.

INDIANA'S ILLUSTRIOUS WAR GOVERNOR, OLIVER P. MORTON



OLIVER PERRY MORTON was born August 4, 1823, at Salisbury, the first county-seat of Wayne County. The town is now extinct. Both his parents dying when he was quite young, the care of him devolved upon his grandmother and two aunts. Very early in life, he was put to the hatting trade, with his brother. but never did much at the business. . In 1837 he was sent to Centerville to attend the Wayne County Seminary, under Prof. S. K. Hoshour. After leaving the high school of Prof. Hoshour, he entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. In the university he made great progress in his studies, and developed those rare talents that have distinguished him as a debater, and contributed so largely to his success in public life. He left the university without graduating, returned to Centerville, and commenced the study of law, giving all his energies to the task of preparing to enter upon the practice of his profession. He was married May 15, 1845, to Miss Lucinda Burbank, of Centerville. In 1846 he was admitted to practice, and by his untiring industry and perseverance, together with his convincing eloquence, he rose rapidly in his profession, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1852 he was appointed judge of this judicial district for one year, being the unexpired term of his predecessor. In 1856 he was a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, and made a thorough and vigorous canvass of the State, in opposition to Ashel P. Willard, the Democratic candidate; and, although he failed to be elected, he came out of the contest with a well-consolidated party, its principles clearly defined, and himself

strengthened in the conviction that he had done right in leaving the old party. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane for Governor, and was overwhelmingly elected in November of that year. On the 14th of January, 1861, Mr. Morton was duly qualified, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. He held the office but two days, when he became Governor of the State, in consequence of the Legislature, in joint session, having elected Governor Lane to the office of United States Senator for six years. At this time the Southern leaders were marshaling their hosts for the impending conflict. Governor Morton saw the whole situation at a glance. He knew that they were diabolically in earnest and he visited Washington for the purpose of impressing his convictions upon the authorities there, and counseling them to prepare for the worst, and it is believed that his visit was not void of good results. Having returned to the capital of his own State before the attack on Fort Sumter, he was at his post to give command when the gale of treason struck the ship of State. Six regiments, the quota of Indiana on the call for 75,000 men, were raised in an incredibly short time and were armed and equipped, and moving for the scene of action before those of any other western State. Newspapers of other States vied with each other in eulogizing the Governor of Indiana for his energy in bringing soldiers into the field. The idea of sending State agents to look after the welfare of the soldiers, originated with Governor Morton; and although others imitated his example, the agents of Indiana invariably distanced all others. Among his first acts after the attack on Sumter was to call the Legislature to assemble on the 25th of April. In his message to that body, he informed them that the six regiments called for were not only in the field, but that men enough to organize as many more were in camp awaiting authority from that body to organize

them, in anticipation of the future calls from the General Government. His wishes were at once complied with, and means provided for putting the State on a war footing. From such a beginning he never grew weary, but was always ahead of the demands of the President, so that the Governor of Indiana was cited as an example worthy of imitation by all in authority, from Maine to California. When the time came for another gubernatorial election in November, 1864, all loyal men were so well satisfied that Morton was the right man in the right place, that they thought of none other, and he was again elected by an overwhelming majority for another four years. He served until March 4, 1867, when he was elected United States Senator, serving until his death, November 1, 1877.

Morton's greatest work was as Governor of Indiana through the war, in arming, feeding and taking care of the Union soldiers, in sustaining and upholding the hands of Abraham Lincoln. Always and everywhere, from first to last, he was the defender of the flag and the union of the States. It was his lot to strike the keynote of Nationality, November 22, 1860, when he said:

"No State has a right to secede. Secession can only be the result of successful revolution; we are one people, one Nation undivided and indivisible."

It would take the entire vocabulary to sum up his work, his character and devotion, for he was able and alert in administration; bold and brave in burden bearing, courageous and conscientious in conviction; direct and determined in duty, earnest and exhaustless in energy; faithful and fearless in fortitude; great and genuine in generalship; honest and heroic in heart, indomitable and inflexible in individuality, just and judicious in judgment, keen-eyed and knightly in kindness, leader and lover of liberty; mighty and matchless in memory; nebulous and neutral in nothing; opulent and orderly in organization; persistent and patriotic in purpose; robust and radical

in resolution; steadfast and self-sacrificing in service; trustful and tranquil in tribulation; unswerving and uncompromising in union; virile and vigorous in valor; wise and willing worker in weal or woe, in war.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana recognizes him as the man who inspired the organization; the man who at all times and in all places was the friend of the Union soldiers, in the hospital, in the camp, on the battle-field; his watchful care and kindly ministrations were always present, sometimes in person, or, if not, by those whom he sent out to the work. His last words, uttered at Crown Hill Cemetery, over the graves of the veterans, May 30, 1876, were these:

"And to these men (veterans of the civil war) we can never be sufficiently grateful, we can never repay them; money can not do it; the only thing that can approach to it is the love and gratitude of a free and intelligent people. We owe to them a debt that is registered in heaven, and that can never be repudiated."

His last words were: "I am dying; I am worn out."

AN APPRECIATIVE TRIBUTE

That Morton's real greatness and worth to State and Nation have not been dimmed by the half century that has elapsed since the civil war and that historians of the future will number him as one of the great leaders in the days of the rebellion is indicated by tributes that are frequently being paid at this day. In a recent number of *The Outlook* there appeared the following editorial:

The National recognition which Greeley and Sumner have won for themselves should be kept alive; but we should remember that it was due in part to the fact that, rendering their service by tongue and pen, they were constantly before the public. Many, too, of their contemporaries, men like Seward, Stanton and Chase, were where all men could see them, and were

only less conspicuous than the great commanders in the field. The nation should not forget such men as these; but it should remember others who rendered a service no less great but less conspicuous. Among those none deserves higher recognition than the great war Governor of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton. For the most part the biographers and historians of the period of struggle which culminated in the civil war came from the Northeast. As a consequence of the fact a man who, like Morton, did his work in civilian capacity west of the Alleghenies was likely to receive his share of attention and praise. Even among war Governors the one who figures most largely in writing about the war is Andrew of Massachusetts. No one should undervalue the great services of Andrew; but Massachusetts was without reservation loyal to the Union, while Indiana was nearly evenly divided. The task that fell to the Governor of Massachusetts was not to be compared in difficulty and importance with that which fell upon the Governor of Indiana.

Indiana was the most doubtful state in the North, the state in which the Confederate sympathizers formed themselves into secret organizations, such as the Knights of the Golden Circle, and were bent upon accomplishing their purpose by violence. A vivid picture of just what the southern Indiana secessionists really were is given in Caroline Brown's "Knights in Fustian." There was nothing, from armed revolution to assassination, which they did not seriously threaten. They were frankly disloyal to the Union and frank in their advocacy of the success of the Confederacy. Indiana's geographical position was such that secessionist control of the state would have split the Union, from the Canadian border to the edge of the Confederacy, nearly in two.

In 1862, in the time of general depression and reaction, the Democrats, under the most extreme and violent secession leadership, carried Indiana and controlled both Houses of the Legislature. Governor Morton had charge of the armed forces of the state. The Legislature resolved to take from him this power and invest it in itself, with the avowed purpose of recalling the Indiana troops from the front. As it could not pass such a measure over Morton's veto, the Legislature appended it as a rider to the appropriation bill, announcing that no money would be appropriated unless the Governor yielded in the matter of the troops. To yield would have been very possibly fatal to the Union cause. Morton refused to yield. Taking advantage of the provisions of the Indiana law, he allowed the legislative session to lapse and declined to call the Legislature together. He had not a penny with which to run the state, but he never flinched, never faltered for one moment. He

came on to Washington and got some money from Stanton, and in New York, by his personal pledge, he secured the remaining funds necessary from the great patriotic banking house of the Laniers. Then for two years, with iron will and iron hand, he ran the government on the money which he had thus borrowed on his own responsibility, met all the demands made by the national authorities for troops, kept his troops thoroughly equipped and supplied at the front, put down every attempt at insurrection at home, and, by the mere force of his tremendous personality, thus kept Indiana in the Union and very possibly saved the Union from complete disaster. With heart and nerves of steel, he laughed at the incessant plots to assassinate him, met attempted violence by the instant, unsparing, and effective use of force, and opposed to the political cunning and desperate demagoguery of his enemies his own masterly proficiency in the field of practical politics. For two years he thus held up the hands of Lincoln and of the great generals in the field utterly heedless of the terrible personal menace which defeat in the struggle held

for him. Then, after three years of black strain victory came, and in Indiana, as elsewhere, the efforts of the Union and of liberty triumphed.

Like Greeley and Sumner, after the war Morton did not stay on the level to which he had risen. Unlike Greeley and Sumner, he had no share of prominence in public life before the war. But his services during the war itself were of incalculable value. Sumner and Greeley have received their reward in fame, and they deserved the high praise that they have received for the way in which they roused the conscience of our people and called them to do their duty in the struggle for the right; but Morton, comparatively neglected as a national figure, stands typical of the men to whose iron strength we owe it that in the struggle itself the right won.

The position of Lincoln is solitary. That of no other man approaches it. Aside, however, from him and from the great commanders in the field, to no leader in the civil war does this country owe more than to Morton of Indiana.





THE BIRTHPLACE OF MORTON

OLIVER PERRY MORTON'S birthplace was in the village of Salisbury, the first seat of Wayne County, which long ago has vanished and its site still remains unmarked as the place of nativity of Indiana's war governor. Salisbury was located as a result of a legislative act by which the county seat of Wayne County was to be designated. It was in 1810 that the Territorial legislature named John Cox, John Addington and George Holman for this purpose, but from some cause they failed in the performance of the duty assigned and the court of the county discharged them and in their stead named Samuel Walker, Richard Maxwell and Benjamin Harris. Samuel Woods donated 65 acres in the 13th Congressional Township, Range 3, and the court then ordered that "the permanent seat of justice shall be on the donation of land by Samuel Woods and shall be called Salisbury." Salisbury sprang into existence from that day, much like the "boom towns" of these times, and it became the trading point of the community. But it was not to last. Dissatisfaction was in evidence from the beginning and within a few years steps were taken to have Centerville declared the seat of government, and after more than a dozen years of controversy in which the legislature, the county courts and the citizens of both Salisbury and Centerville were involved, Centerville gained supremacy and was declared the county seat. Even this declaration did not settle the question, however, for the sessions of court were for several years

held one term at Salisbury and the next at Centerville. Finally, however, the strife terminated by Centerville coming into possession of the government and Salisbury disappeared with almost the rapidity that it had sprung into existence. Its houses were razed and moved to Centerville or Richmond.

The house in which Morton was born, August 4, 1823, now stands on the old Salisbury Road which leads south from the National Road less than three miles west of Richmond. Originally, this house stood considerably to the south of its present site, but was moved when Salisbury ceased to be. It has been suggested many times that this ancient structure, now fast going to decay, should be purchased by Wayne County and properly cared for, but no definite action along this line has ever been taken. In Centerville, along the historic National Road and at the extreme west limits of the town, stands the house in which Morton lived during his last years in Wayne County. He was living there when he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1869, which office very quickly led him into the office of Governor. The Morton homestead, as it is still termed in Centerville, is now owned by Robert P. Noble, a grandson of William A. Peelle who served as Secretary of State during the war period. The structure is an imposing one, is in as good state of preservation today as it was when Morton lived therein.



HOUSE IN WHICH WAR GOVERNOR WAS BORN

(Still standing a few miles west of Richmond, near site of ancient town of Salisbury)



MORTON'S HOME IN CENTERVILLE

(Still standing, in excellent state of preservation. Morton was living here when elected Lieutenant-Governor)

RICHMOND'S FIRST ENLISTED MAN

WAYNE County's first soldier was a war veteran at the time of the outbreak of the civil war. He had served in the Mexican conflict and it was expected that happened when he took the lead in the formation of the first company formed in Wayne County to answer to the call of Governor Morton for troops. It is a matter of historical record that General Benton's company was the first to reach Indianapolis to report to Governor Morton.

General Benton was a native of Newmarket, Frederick County, Maryland. The date of his birth was December 25, 1828. At fifteen years of age he was at work in Cincinnati as a chairmaker, remaining there two or three years and then coming to Richmond. He later returned to Cincinnati and when the Mexican war began he enlisted as a private in Company K, U. S. Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. He served fourteen months. Upon his return to Richmond, he read law with William A. Bickle, was admitted to the Wayne County bar in 1851 and began practice with Charles Clark. From



GEN. WILLIAM P. BENTON
(From a war-time photograph)

1852 to 1854 he served as district attorney. In 1855 he was married to Sarah A. Wiggins, daughter of Daniel A. Wiggins, of Richmond. In 1856 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, serving one term.

When the war of the rebellion began he formed a company in a day's time, April 16, 1861, and the day following reached Indianapolis.

He was unanimously elected Captain of his company which was assigned to the Eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was soon made Colonel, commanding the regiment at Rich Mountain. After three months' service he reorganized the regiment and reported to General Fremont, September 14, 1861. His regiment served in the memorable campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. At Pea Ridge, Colonel Benton commanded a brigade and for gallantry was promoted to Brigadier-General. He returned to Richmond following the war but a year later went to New Orleans under a government appointment and died shortly afterward.

FROM WOOD-CHOPPER TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL

SOLOMON MEREDITH, for whom Richmond Grand Army Post was named, was born May 29, 1810, in Guilford County, North Carolina. He came to Indiana and to Wayne County when nineteen years of age and he walked the entire distance. He began life in Hoosierdom as a humble wood chopper. Five years after he reached Richmond and at twenty-four years of age he was elected sheriff of Wayne County, serving two terms. In 1845 he represented Wayne County in the General Assembly and in April of the same year he was appointed by President Taylor as United States Marshall for the district of Indiana, serving in this position until 1853. In 1854 he was again returned to the Legislature and in 1859 was elected clerk of Wayne County.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 19th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. His regiment was conspicuous from the start and at the battle of Gainesville it was badly shattered. Colonel Meredith was wounded in this engagement. This was in August, 1862, and in October he was promoted to the office of Brigadier-General. His



GENERAL SOLOMON MEREDITH
For whom Richmond's Grand Army Post was named

command became known as the "Iron Brigade." It was this famous brigade that was selected to force a crossing of the Rappahannock in the face of the rebels in April, 1863. This duty was performed, pontoons for the army being laid and General Meredith and his command received thanks in general orders issued. At the battle of Gettysburg, in which the brigade took part, General Meredith was severely wounded. He was taken to Washington for medical treatment, then sent to his home at Cambridge City and in several months rejoined his command.

In 1864, General Meredith was relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac and assigned by the war department to take charge of the military post at Cairo, Illinois. In September, 1864, he was transferred to the post at Paducah, Kentucky. At both Cairo and Paducah, General Meredith found many abuses in the management of the posts and he brought about reforms which were warmly commended by the department at Washington. His services were considered so valuable that he was retained at Paducah until the

close of the war when he returned to Wayne County. He retired to the quiet of his farm near Cambridge City, and, with the exception of two years, 1867 to 1869, when he served as surveyor-general of Montana, remained there until his death, October 11, 1875.

HOW MEREDITH AWAKENED CENTERVILLE

In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, Centerville was the seat of Wayne County's government, and many of the exciting incidents in connection with the county's part in the great conflict occurred there. A contributor to the *Indianapolis Star* recently told this story:

April 12, 1861, began dismally in Indiana. At 1 o'clock of that day it was snowing furiously at Centerville, the home of Oliver P. Morton, then Governor of the state. The news had come to the town that Gen. Beauregard had opened fire with his batteries upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. This was ominous news to the people of Centerville, but no one seemed to be fully decided what was to be done. At about 2 o'clock p.m. a train on the Indiana Central Railroad (now the Pennsylvania) pulled into Centerville from the west, while the snow was still falling and rapidly covering the earth, when there stepped from the train a tall man, who looked still taller by reason of the high hat he wore. He lived at Cambridge City and was the clerk of Wayne County, but carried on his office, with John M. Commons as his chief deputy, and did not give up his home at Cambridge City. That was his first appearance at Centerville on the 12th, and he made a bee line from the station to the Court House. The first thing to happen after he reached the Court House was the furious ringing of the Court House bell by the janitor.

Court was not in session, no alarm of fire had been given, yet it was but a few minutes until the courtroom was filled with people curious to know the occasion of the alarm. The bell ceased ringing and the tall man who had stepped off the train a few minutes before mounted the judge's desk and announced to the assembled multitude that he had caused the Court House bell to be rung because a remarkable thing had happened at Charleston,

S. C., nothing less than the firing upon the American flag, and that the people of the North must at once take steps in its defense. He said prompt action should at once be taken by the people who lived in the home town of Governor Morton, their distinguished fellow citizen. He soon had the crowd aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and when he closed his address by suggesting that the meeting take form by the election of a president and secretary, the speaker, who was none other than Solomon Meredith, clerk of Wayne County, was promptly chosen president and Frank Beitzell, a young attorney at Centerville, was named as secretary.

The first business of the meeting was to act upon a motion, made by some one present, to raise a company of volunteers in Centerville and tender its services to the Governor. Before bedtime that night the company was raised, the Governor informed of the fact by telegraph and his instructions asked. His prompt response was for the company to come to Indianapolis at once, and expressing his gratification that his home town was the first to raise a company. And the company was off for Indianapolis the next day. This company became a part of the Eighth Indiana Volunteers in the three months' service, and was commanded by Col. William P. Benton, an attorney of Richmond, Ind. He afterwards became a brigadier general, serving throughout the war of four years' duration. Solomon Meredith was named as the first colonel of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and was a brigadier commanding a brigade of the First Army Corps at Gettysburg in July, 1863, known as the "Iron Brigade." His old regiment was in his brigade, and went into the battle with 288 men and lost 210 of the number in that awful battle. Frank Beitzell, the secretary of the first war meeting in Centerville, went with the first company he helped to raise, and was killed as a first lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers at Kenesaw Mountain on June 18, 1864. These are among the early war recollections of the writer, who was a law student with Hon. Henry C. Fox in the office of the Hon. George W. Julian at Centerville when the foregoing events occurred. He afterward went to the war (July, 1861) and remained three years, and there were hardly enough able-bodied men left in Centerville to stop a dog fight. The women, old men and children ran the town. The Hon. George W. Julian was then congressman from the Fifth or "Burnt" District, and Hon. Jeremiah Wilson of Connersville was judge of the Common Pleas Court and held the spring term at Centerville in May, 1861.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN WAYNE COUNTY'S WAR HISTORY



GEN. T. W. BENNETT
*One of the Striking Figures in
State's Military History
(From war-time photograph)*

Following the war he was elected a member of the State Senate, representing Fayette and Union Counties. In 1868 he located in Richmond and the year following was elected

GENERAL THOMAS W. BENNETT was a native of Union County, Indiana, the date of his birth being February 16, 1831. He was living at Liberty when the civil war began, raised a company which was assigned to the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers and was made captain of his company. In September, 1861, he was promoted to Major of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, serving through the whole of General Buell's campaign. In October, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, joining Sherman's army at Memphis. He commanded a brigade in the Tesche and Red River campaigns under General Banks and served in that capacity until detailed a member of the military commission which tried and convicted the notorious conspirators, Bowles, Milli-

mayor. Two years later President Grant named him Governor of Idaho Territory, and after serving the term was again appointed but declined. He returned to Richmond and remained here until his death, in 1893. He was elected mayor of Richmond five times. No man in Wayne County or Eastern Indiana had a more extended acquaintance than General Bennett. He was a man of strong convictions, of untiring energy and marked ability. In a period of eight years General Bennett rose from practical obscurity to the rank of Brigadier-General and the office of Governor of a Territory, and all this before he was thirty-six years old.

Probably there was no soldier from Eastern Indiana who became more generally known, for his services in the army were of the sort that brought him instant distinction. He was kind and benevolent, charitable in his opinions of others, yet firm and positive in his convictions, and these traits of character were as strongly in evidence during his last years as when he was in his prime. His administration of affairs as Governor of Idaho did not cover a long period, a little more than eighteen months, but so successful was his work that, as stated above, he was urged to accept a second term, declining because of his desire to return to Indiana.

A fine oil painting of General Bennett is soon to grace the capitol walls at Boise, Idaho, the present Governor of that State having recently written here for a photograph of the Richmond man from which the painting will be made.

THE ONLY INDIANA GENERAL WHO WAS KILLED IN BATTLE



GENERAL P. A. HACKLEMAN
*Only Indiana General who was Killed
in Battle in the Civil War*

Volunteers on the 18th day of May, 1861, and on May 19th he came to Richmond and for more than two months was stationed at Camp Wayne where the regiment rendezvoused. On July 23, 1861, Colonel Hackleman and his regiment marched through Richmond's

GEN. PLEASANT ADAMS HACKLEMAN, the only Indiana General who was killed in battle in the civil war, was not a son of Wayne County, but he played a conspicuous part in Wayne County's military history. He was born in Franklin County, Indiana, November 14, 1814. In 1837 he began the practice of law at Rushville, was in the General Assembly as a Representative from Rush County; served as Probate Judge and several terms as Clerk of Rush County. Governor Morton selected Hackleman as Colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment of

streets to the railroad station and boarded a special train that carried them eastward through Baltimore and thence to Harper's Ferry, where the first camp was pitched on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The regiment was attached to the brigade of General Banks' division. The regiment was enlisted for one year's service and at the end of that period Hackleman, who a short time previous had been promoted to Brigadier-General, was assigned to duty with the army of the Tennessee, reporting to General Grant. He was assigned to command the first brigade of the second division of the army of the Mississippi. On Friday morning, October 3, 1862, being the first day of the great battle before Corinth, his brigade was ordered out to meet the foe. At mid-afternoon, in a severe engagement with the enemy and while riding up and down the lines, General Hackleman received a fatal wound. The ball passed through his neck from right to left. He was removed from the field to a temporary hospital in Corinth and at 8 o'clock that night, entirely conscious of his condition, he breathed his last. No figure in Indiana's war history stands out more clearly than that of General Hackleman. No Hoosier was more generally admired and loved, both as a man and a soldier, than he, and his tragic end brought great sorrow to his State.



A FORMER DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

BENJAMIN STARR, whose likeness adorns the official badge for this year's encampment, was a Past Commander of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. The organization probably has never had a more popular and efficient chief and the love and respect in which he was held was general. He was a son of Charles W. Starr, one of the settlers of Richmond. He enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment of Indiana Cavalry, organized by Col. John A. Bridge-land, of Richmond. The regiment rendezvoused at Indianapolis in August, 1861, and in December went to the front. Its first war experience was gained on the way to Corinth, April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge a few days thereafter. The battles of Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, Perrville and



BENJAMIN STARR

Talbot Station followed. At Gallatin he was wounded, and in October, 1862, on account of physical disability was granted a discharge. During the many years he was active in business in Richmond, his interest in public interest never flagged and he was noted for his public spiritedness and generosity. He gave freely of his means to assist those in distress and few persons aside from those relieved through his generosity knew of his deeds of kindness. As a member of the Richmond School Board he served with great credit for several terms and his term in the State Senate, representing Wayne County, was marked by a devotion to duty that was unusual. Mr. Starr died in August, 1903.

INDIANA'S LAST LINCOLN ELECTOR



ISAAC JENKINSON

Only Survivor of Lincoln Electorate College from Indiana

THE Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, one of Richmond's and Indiana's most distinguished citizens, though not a soldier in the field, played an important role in Indiana's preparations for the great conflict. He was a close friend and adviser of Governor Morton and today there is probably no man in Indiana or in the country who has the intimate knowledge of Governor Morton's part in the war that is possessed by Isaac Jenkinson. He has also the distinction of being the only survivor of Indiana's Lincoln electors. He was the messenger who bore the official returns of Indiana to Washington in 1860 when Abraham Lin-

coln and Hannibal Hamlin were chosen president and vice-president respectively.

When the Indiana electors met in Indianapolis a few days after the election in 1860, the most interesting event came when the president of the meeting announced that a vote would be taken to name the man to whom would fall the honor of acting as messenger

to convey the returns to Washington for the official national count. Finally, it was decided to name the messenger from the body of electors there present. The situation grew interesting. A vote was taken and it was found that nearly every man had voted for himself except Jenkinson and Judge Huff, of Lafayette, who were not candidates. Jenkinson and Huff each voted for a friend among the electors and a tie vote was the result. Will Cumback, viewing the situation as most amusing, suggested that, as a solution of the problem, they "draw cuts," as the expression is for drawing lots. Thirteen plain white tickets were cut from a piece of cardboard, all of the same size. On one of them was written the name of "Abraham Lincoln." It was to be the prize winner.

Col. John W. Ray produced his hat, and the thirteen tickets were placed in it, then shaken vigorously. It was now agreed that the drawing should be according to each elector's place on the ticket. Cumback, heading the electoral ticket, got first draw. He drew a blank and laughed about it. Mansfield followed and met the same fate. On down the list of districts the drawing went until finally it reached Jenkinson, of Ft. Wayne, representing the old Tenth district. The lucky "Abraham Lincoln" ticket had not yet been drawn.

"Suppose we draw together, Dailey," said Jenkinson to David O. Dailey, of the Eleventh district, his only remaining competitor for the honor. "We will each select a ticket and not look at it until both have drawn."

"Agreed," answered Dailey, with a laugh.

The two men then reached cautiously into Ray's hat and took out the last two tickets. The moment was intensely dramatic. Both looked at their tickets simultaneously, and on Jenkinson's was the magic name "Abraham Lincoln."

That evening Jenkinson, bearing the precious electoral certificates, left Indianapolis for his home in Ft. Wayne, where he immediately prepared for his journey to Washington.

When he arrived in Washington he was surprised at his welcome, for he had no sooner reached his room than a card came announcing that Senator Hamlin, the newly elected Vice-President, was calling to see him. There was much interest in the situation in Indiana at that time, the State having just come into the Republican column through anti-slavery influences. Senator Hamlin and Indiana's electoral messenger sat long discussing the affairs of both Indiana and the nation. The war cloud was rising and there was much that was serious to talk about.

The next morning Mr. Jenkinson, accompanied by Robert Breckenridge, a young Washington lawyer whom he knew, went to the Capitol to perform the duty imposed on him—that of delivering the returns of Indiana to John C. Breckenridge, then the Vice-President of the United States. Although of the same name, the Breckenridges were not related. They were friends, however, and the young lawyer had no trouble in finding the Vice-President for Indiana's messenger. After formal introductions were over, Mr. Jenkinson presented his envelope to the Vice-President, who received it with a smile. The package was bulky, and told a story of Democratic defeat.

"That's a sockdollager!" he said with a laugh.

Mr. Jenkinson's part in Indiana's war history began the morning

after the day that Lincoln made his first call for troops. A telegram came to Mr. Jenkinson, who was then a newspaper editor at Ft. Wayne and one of the leading men of the district, from Governor Morton, asking him to organize and send to Indianapolis one company of volunteers. Mr. Jenkinson called a public meeting for that evening. It was attended by a very large number of the citizens and in less than two hours after the opening address was made by Mr. Jenkinson, three companies had been formed. Governor Morton could only accept one at that time. Among the "boys" who signed the muster roll of the first company that night was Henry Lawton, who at that time was eighteen years old. He became famous in the military history of the Nation, remaining in active service until he was killed in the Philippines a few years ago, at that time a General in the regular army. Mr. Jenkinson was made general superintendent of recruiting in the Ft. Wayne district and had personal supervision of the organization of every regiment from the 30th to the 152d inclusive, with the single exception of the 44th.

Mr. Jenkinson was born in Piqua, Ohio, in 1825, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. He founded the *Ft. Wayne Gazette*, now the *Journal-Gazette*, and he was for many years editor and owner of the *Richmond Palladium*, Indiana's second oldest newspaper. He founded its daily issue. He served as postmaster of Richmond during his newspaper days, and in this connection, it might be remarked, that he once previously served Uncle Sam as a postmaster. That was way back in 1842, when he held sway at Deerfield, Randolph County, at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Jenkinson was assigned to an important post by President Grant in 1869, that of consul to Glasgow, Scotland. He remained there until 1874.

A QUAKER "STAY-AT-HOME"

WILLIAM PARRY was one of the "stay-at-home soldiers" in the war of the rebellion. Not all of the good men were at the front, and among those who were left behind and who did telling work in behalf of the soldiers' families was "Uncle Billy," as he was called by many of his fellow townsmen. He served as township trustee of Wayne Township for nineteen consecutive years and he not only administered the township's affairs in a business-like way, but he saw to it that the needy poor were well cared for. In the days of the war when families of soldiers needed attention, it was "Billy" Parry who always was in the lead and it was he who originated the scheme to get a big supply of wood into the city for distribution (see picture on opposite page).

The winter of 1862 and 1863 was exceedingly cold. Wood was needed in Richmond for the families of Union soldiers. William Parry, as township trustee, was the prime mover in a scheme whereby a prize of \$100 was offered for the neighborhood bringing in the most wood to be donated to these families. and a silk banner, a buffalo robe and a



WILLIAM PARRY

*The Quaker who looked after soldiers' families
during the war*

purse of \$20. All of these were won by the neighborhood east of the city, on the National Pike. The prize load contained nineteen cords and twenty feet of good wood, and it was delivered in January or February, 1863, when the mercury was 10 below zero. Those most prominent in bringing in this prize load were Robert Comer, M. L. Strattan, John Hawkins. Charles Marmon, Eli Hawkins, and Richard Benjamin. Henry Miller delivered the wood in dray loads, to the soldiers' families. He weighed one cord and it pulled down the scales at 3,500 pounds, so the entire load must have weighed 66,500 pounds. It was measured by the City Wood Measurer, Charles Taylor, who gave the result as above stated. The winners gave the \$100 and the buffalo robe to the relief fund and kept the \$20 and banner.

Few men in Richmond were held in higher esteem, or more sincerely loved. He was born in Montgomery, Pa., July 20,

1810. He came to Wayne County in 1827 with his parents, worked at the plasterer's trade for some years, then took charge of his father's farm north of Richmond and finally became its owner. He

built the turnpike from Richmond to Williamsburg, served as president of the Wayne County Turnpike Company for many years. He was one of the builders of the railroad between Richmond and Ft. Wayne and was its president for a long period.

While extensive business affairs largely engrossed his time, William Parry always found time to serve the people. His devotion to duty while in public office was unusual, and he was ever zealous in his advocacy of those measures and movements calculated to promote the educational, moral and material interests of Richmond. The story of his life is short and simple, containing no exciting chapters, but it is the record of a life consistent with itself and its possibilities. He died in April, 1894.



MONSTER LOAD OF WOOD FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Photograph taken at what now is Main and Eighth Streets, in January, 1862

A WHEELHORSE OF THE DEPARTMENT

COL. J. R. FESLER, serving his fifth year as Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, has proved one of the most efficient and most popular officers that the department has ever had. His modesty is so pronounced that he fails to credit himself with any achievement in behalf of the department, but the Post officers and the members throughout the State know full well his worth. Colonel Fesler was born in Springfield, Ohio, November 16, 1835, and with his parents came to Indiana in childhood, his first place of residence being at Morgantown, Morgan County. In August, 1861, he enlisted for three years, was elected captain



of his company, which was assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. The regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, serving until September, 1863, when it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland with the 12th Corps, and remained with that army until the fall of Atlanta. The Twenty-seventh participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the civil war, among them Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Resaca and Siege of Atlanta, and in them all the regiment acquitted itself with great honor. Colonel Fesler was promoted from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel March 1, 1863.

COL. J. R. FESLER

Assistant Adjutant-General Indiana G. A. R.

INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the State and Nation and to uphold the authority of the Government, 10,000 men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

THE news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Indiana on April 14, 1861. Early the next day the above message from Governor Morton to President Lincoln was flashed over the wires and Indiana's part in the civil war had begun.

As a result of the first call that Governor Morton made, six regiments had been organized and were under arms—the Sixth to the Eleventh inclusive. They were all commissioned for three months and were under Brigadier-General T. A. Morris. At the expiration of the period of enlistment these six regiments were returned to Indianapolis under order of Major-General McClellan and were reorganized and again sent to the front for three years' service. During the period of the civil war there was a total of 156 regiments organized in Indiana under Governor Morton's calls. The batteries organized and sent to the front numbered twenty-six. Official reports have given Indiana more than 200,000 enlisted men besides 50,000 militia armed to defend the State. In the number of

troops furnished and in the amount of voluntary contributions, Indiana stood equal to any of her sister States.

"It is a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Governor Morton in his message to the General Assembly, "that while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest, would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of other wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the National flag and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officers. Without claiming superiority over our sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battlefield of the war to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled government of the Nation."

The total number of battles in the civil war in which Indiana troops participated was 308, divided as follows:

In Virginia	90	In Maryland	7
In Tennessee	51	In Texas	3
In Georgia	41	In South Carolina.....	2
In Mississippi	24	In Indian Territory.....	2
In Arkansas	19	In Pennsylvania	1
In Kentucky	16	In Ohio	1
In Louisiana	15	In Indiana	1
In Missouri	9		
In North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	303

GENERALS FROM INDIANA

The following is a complete list of Generals from Indiana who received commissions from the President:

MAJOR GENERALS

NAMES	Date of Commission	REMARKS
Don Carlos Buell.....	March 21, 1862....	Mustered out May 23, 1864
Lewis Wallace.....	March 21, 1862....	Resigned
Robert H. Milroy.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	
Joseph J. Reynolds.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	
Thomas A. Morris.....	Oct. —, 1862....	Declined Oct. 25, 1862
Edward R. S. Canby.....	May 7, 1864....	Br'd Maj. Gen., Reg. Ar'y, Mar. 13, '65

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS

NAMES	Date of Commission	REMARKS
Alvin P. Hovey.....	July 4, '64.....	Resigned
Jefferson C. Davis.....	Aug. 8, '64.....	
Nathan Kimball.....	Feb. 1, '65.....	Mustered out
Charles Cruft.....	March 5, '65.....	Mustered out
James W. McMillan.....	March 5, '65.....	Resigned May 15, 1865
Robert S. Foster.....	March 31, '65.....	Resigned
George H. Chapman.....	March 13, '65.....	
John F. Miller.....	March 13, '65.....	Resigned
William Grose.....	—, '65.....	
John M. Brannan.....	Jan. 23, '65.....	
Robert Allen.....	March 13, '65.....	
Edward M. McCook.....	March 13, '65.....	

BRIGADIER GENERALS

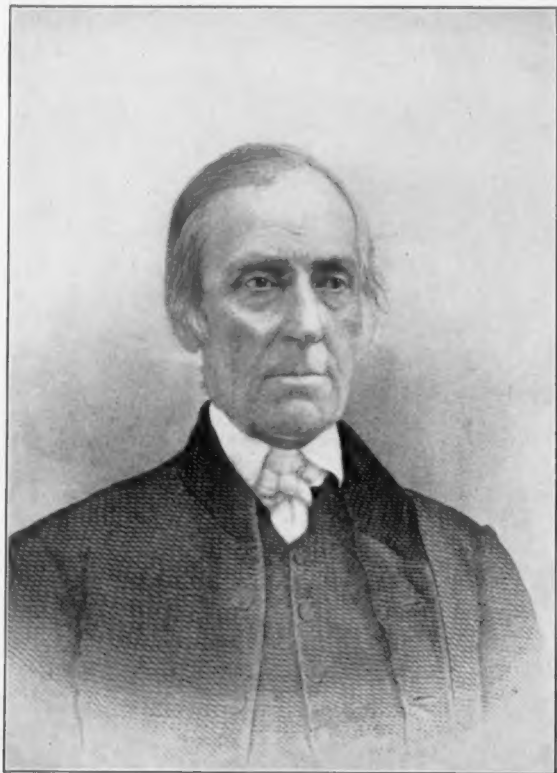
NAMES	Date of Commission	REMARKS
John M. Brannan.....	Sept. 28, 1861....	Brevetted Maj. Gen. Jan. 23, '65
Jefferson C. Davis.....	Dec. 18, 1861....	Brevetted Maj. Gen. Aug. 8, '64
Mahlon D. Manson.....	March 24, 1862....	Resigned Dec. 21, 1864
Edward R. S. Canby.....	March 31, 1862....	Promoted Major Gen. May 7, 1864
Nathan Kimball.....	April 15, 1862....	Brevetted Maj. Gen. Feb. 1, 1865
Milo S. Hascall.....	April 25, 1862....	Resigned Oct. 27, '64
Pleasant A. Hackleman.....	April 28, 1862....	Killed at Battle Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, '62
Thomas T. Crittenden.....	April 28, 1862....	Resigned May 5, '63
Jeremiah C. Sullivan.....	April 28, 1862....	Resigned May 11, '65
James C. Veatch.....	April 28, 1862....	Mustered out
William P. Benton.....	April 28, 1862....	Resigned
Alvin P. Hovey.....	April 28, 1862....	Brevetted Major General July 4, '64
Charles Cruft.....	July 16, 1862....	Brevetted Major General March 5, '65
August Willich.....	July 17, 1862....	
Solomon Meredith.....	Oct. 6, 1862....	Mustered out
Thomas G. Pitcher.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	
George D. Wagner.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	Mustered out
James W. McMillan.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	Brevetted Major General March 5, '65
William Harrow.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	Res'd and re-appt'd; res'd April 20, '65

George F. McGinnis.....	Nov. 29, 1862....	Mustered out
Thomas A. Morris.....	April 27, 1861....	Three months' service; mustered out
Joseph J. Reynolds.....	May 10, 1861....	Resigned Jan. 23, '62; appt'd Maj. Gen.
Ebenezer Dumont.....	Sept. 3, 1861....	Resigned Feb. 28, '63
Robert H. Milroy.....	Sept. 3, 1861....	Promoted Major General Nov. 29, '62
Lewis Wallace.....	Sept. 3, 1861....	Promoted Major General March 21, '62
Thomas A. Morris.....	Sept. —, 1862....	Declined September 20, 1862
Walter O. Gresham.....	Aug. 11, 1863....	
Robert A. Cameron.....	Aug. 11, 1863....	Mustered out
John F. Miller.....	Jan. 5, 1864....	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65
Edward M. McCook.....	April 27, 1864....	
George H. Chapman.....	July 21, 1864....	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65
William Grose.....	July 30, 1864....	Brevetted Major General —, '65
James R. Slack.....	Nov. 10, 1864....	Mustered out
Thomas J. Lucas.....	Nov. 10, 1864....	
Robert S. Foster.....	June 12, 1863....	Brevetted Major General March 31, '65
Robert F. Catterson.....	June 6, 1865....	

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS

NAMES	Date of Commission	REMARKS
Silas Colgrove.....	Aug. 7, 1864....	Mustered out December 19, '64
John T. Wilder.....	Aug. 7, 1864....	Declined
Benjamin F. Scribner.....	Aug. 8, 1864....	Declined
Charles S. Russell.....	July 30, 1864....	
Henry D. Washburn.....	Dec. 15, 1864....	Mustered out July 26, '65
John P. C. Shanks.....	Dec. 19, 1864....	Mustered out September 19, '65
George P. Buell.....	Jan. 12, 1865....	Mustered out June 16, '65
Benjamin Harrison.....	Jan. 23, 1865....	Mustered out June 8, '65
Thomas J. Harrison.....	Jan. 31, 1865....	Mustered out January —, '65
Israel N. Stiles.....	Jan. 31, 1865....	Mustered out June 23, '65
David Shunk.....	Feb. 9, 1865....	Died February 21, '65
Thomas W. Bennett.....	March 5, 1865....	Mustered out
Daniel Macauley.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out July 26, '65
Reuben Williams.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 8, '65
Newell Gleason.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 10, '65
Jacob G. Vail.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out August 8, '65
Frank White.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out August 8, '65
Lewis I. Blair.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 7, '65
John C. Curn.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out
Abram O. Miller.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 26, '65
Fred Kneifer.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 7, '65
Morton C. Hunter.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 9, '65
John Mehninger.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 26, '65
Gilbert M. L. Johnson.....	Sept. 3, 1865....	Mustered out November 18, '65
John C. McQuiston.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out August 25, '65
George F. Dick.....	March 13, 1865....	Mustered out June 6, '65
William H. Morgan.....	March 13, 1865....	
Robert Allen.....	July 4, 1864....	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65

HOW FUGITIVE SLAVES WERE HELPED IN WAYNE COUNTY



LEVI COFFIN
Founder of the "Underground Railroad"

WHILE having no direct bearing on Wayne County's part in the civil war, the story of the "Underground Railroad," the system by which fugitive slaves from the South were assisted on their journey northward has intimate relation to the events beginning long before the war that were responsible for it. Wayne County was a hot-bed of abolitionists almost a century ago. Levi Coffin, a Quaker, who hailed from North Carolina, coming to Wayne County and settling at Fountain City, nine miles north of Richmond, in 1822, was one of the original promoters of the system to help the fleeing slaves. He with his good wife, Catherine, made their home the "central station" of the "underground railroad." The house stands in Fountain City today, and it has been changed very little since the time that fleeing negroes from the South were given food and shelter therein and cared for until they could safely continue their flight northward. Levi



CATHERINE COFFIN
Wife of the Wayne County Abolitionist

Coffin devoted most of his life to the movement, spent much of his money to advance the cause of freedom for the slaves and he lived long enough to see the civil war begun and ended, and with it the passing of human slavery. Levi Coffin established the "stations" at Cincinnati and other towns and cities along the Ohio river and for more than forty years he was engaged in the active directorship of the system. In 1864 he went to England as the agent for the Western Freedmen's Aid Society. He aroused great interest, enlisting the sympathy and securing valuable contributions from many eminent men of Great Britain. He lived at Cincinnati during the war, and a few years thereafter he wrote a history of the "underground railroad" which is the most valuable piece of literature bearing on the subject ever produced. He died at Cincinnati, September 16, 1877.

There is no question that the work of Levi Coffin and his early associates in Wayne County had much to do with the success that finally crowned the efforts of the abolitionists. He was a pioneer in the field and laid the ground work.

A RELIC OF SLAVERY DAYS

The home of Levi Coffin, in Fountain City, still standing and in good repair, which nearly a century ago was the central station of the "Underground Railroad," which helped thousands of fleeing slaves on their journey north.

